

Geometry Date_____

1.6 Notes: Angle Pairs (pp 44-46)

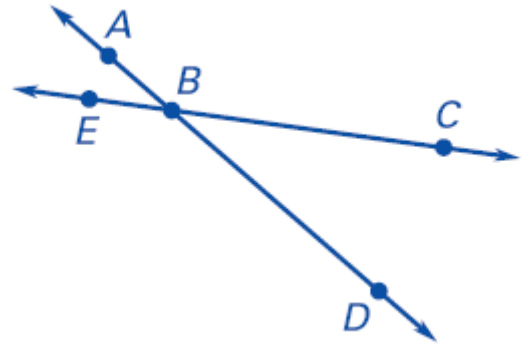
Name an example of each type of angle from the figure.

A. Obtuse

B. Acute

C. Straight

D. A pair of adjacent angles



Complementary Angles:

Supplementary Angles:

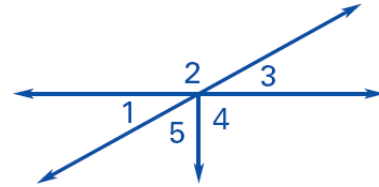
Adjacent Angles:

Linear Pair:

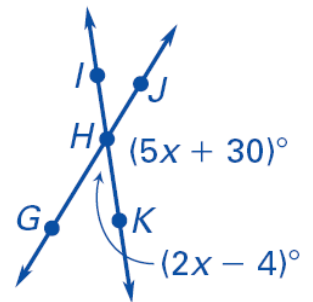
Vertical Angles (Vertically Opposite Angles):

Examples

1. Are $\angle 1$ & $\angle 2$ a linear pair?
2. Are $\angle 4$ & $\angle 5$ a linear pair?
3. Are $\angle 5$ & $\angle 3$ vertical angles?
4. Are $\angle 1$ & $\angle 3$ vertical angles?

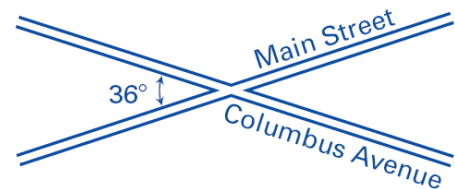


5. **Guided Practice:** Name one pair of vertical angles and one pair of angles that form a linear pair.

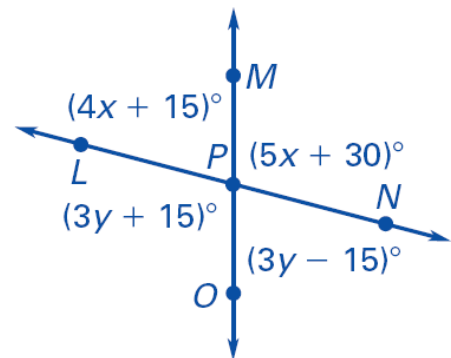


Examples

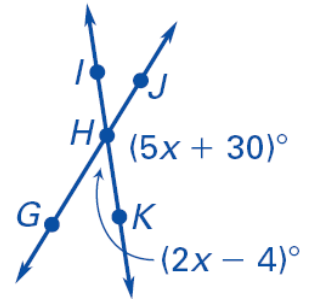
6. In one town, Main Street and Columbus Avenue intersect to form an angle of 36° . Find the measures of the other three angles.



7. Solve for x and y . Then find the angle measures.

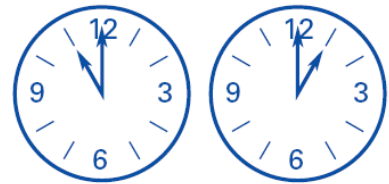


8. Guided Practice: What is the measure of $\angle GHI$?



Examples

9. State whether the two angles are complementary, supplementary, or neither.



10. Given that $\angle G$ is a supplement of $\angle H$ and $m\angle G = 82^\circ$, find $m\angle H$.

11. Given that $\angle U$ is a complement of $\angle V$, and $m\angle U = 73^\circ$, find $m\angle V$.

12. $\angle T$ & $\angle S$ are supplementary. The measure of $\angle T$ is half the measure of $\angle S$. Find $m\angle S$.

Geometry Date_____

1.6 Notes: Angle Pairs (pp 44-46)

Guided Practice.

13. $\angle D$ & $\angle E$ are complements and $\angle D$ & $\angle F$ are supplements. If $m\angle E$ is four times $m\angle D$, find the measure of each of the three angles.

14. Explain the difference between complementary angles and supplementary angles.



"He was warned. One more 'T' and he'd be gone."